# PROPOSAL TO OPEN DISARMING PARLEY BEFORE THE HOUSE

## Representative Brooks Hopes to Get Action Following Committee Report.

Following the first definite steps toward international disarmament taken by the House foreign affairs committee in unanimously reporting the Brooks resolution, Representative Edwin Brooks of Illinois, author of the resolution, expects to get a special rule from the

rules committee giving this legislation right of way in the House. The Brooks resolution authorizes President Wilson to invite the nations of the world to send delegates to an international convention to consider ways and means of effecting disarmament. The only difference of opinion expressed in the committee or among members of the House after the resolution was reported was as to whether it would not be proper to postpone such action until Presidentelect Harding could take the initiative.

Special Rule May Be Invoked. It is probable that a special rule ill be invoked, as otherwise action on the committee report might not be taken at this session, and republican leaders are anxious to have the matter expedited. An effort will be made tomorrow to hasten the action in bringing this measure up on the

in bringing this measure up on the floor of the House.

Although all members of the committee voted for the proposal, democrats objected to its adoption at this time on the ground that it might embarrass the President. They contended it was a question which more properly should be considered by President-elect Harding. Chairman Porter, a warm advocate of the movement, insisted, however, that it was the desire to have the resolution ready for Mr. Harding in event Mr. Wilson did not act on it. publican nomination over two con-tenders, this time having a plurality of 10.500. Again he was unopposed

Vilson did not act on it.
There was no indication of any There was no indication of any movement to get together with the Senate, which has pending a resolution by Senator Borah, republican, a district that is rated as normally Idaho, providing for armament reduction by the United States, Great British and the was unopposed for the democratic nomination. He was unopposed was elected by a majority of 35,800 in a district that is rated as normally 10,000 to 20,000 republican. Campbell never held a public office before comtion by the United States, Great Brit-ain and Japan, and a resolution by Senator Walsh, democrat, Montana, authorizing the President to appoint a member of the disarmament commission of the league of nations.

Members of the committee frankly expressed doubt whether the Brooks resolution could be voted on at this session, owing to the heavy run of appropriation legislation.

Without much discussion Without much discussion the committee defeated an amendment by Representative Mason, republican, Illinois, stipulating that countries now seeking their independence should be invited to the conference, which would be held in this country. Mr. Mason said this would enable Ireland and the Philippines to participate. Mrs. Charles Edward Russell of the Woman's Peace Society expressed the view that the Borah resolution in the Schate was too limited and might breed suspicion in other nations. Chairman Porter contended also that all nations should participate in the conference and endeavor to disarm.

Mrs. Russell told the committee it could no more claim there was such a thing as civilized warfare "than it could speak of a heavenrly hell."

"Men have created a military machine, just as Frankenstein created a chine, just as Frankenstein created a military machine, just as Frankenstein created a monster, which is trying to destroy the world." Mrs. Russell said. "Eugene V. Debs, who tried to destroy the monster, was called a pacifist and put in prison."

Mrs. Russell said the league of nations was a document her mind could be able to close for the night. Persons had just turned away from the receiving teller's window and Debats had taken his place when the bandits dashed through the doors and immediately opened fire, their first shots document her mind could

Augusta. Charleston. Savannah-Through service daily. Atlantic Coast Li R.R. Office, 1418 H st. n.w.—Advertisement.

### FIRE MENACES WOUNDED. Half of Veterans in "Flimsy" Hos-

pitals, Cumming Says. Half of America's sick and wounded veterans of the world war are quarter-ed in hospitals of "flimsy and in-

flammable construction," Su geon General Cumming of the public health service, has informed Senator Ashurst, democrat, Arizona, who pleaded yes-terday with the Senate to provide ad-ditional hospital facilities for the

The surgeon general added in his letter that the Army was transferring wounded and other classes of hospital cases to the public health service at a monthly rate of 1,000 and that before the transfer was completed 30,000 additional beds would be needed.
Senator Ashurst said an appropriation of \$30,000,000 would be required. "Our ex-service men fought in a cause as high and as noble as ever animated the human breast," the senator said, "and no senator ought to be frigid or indifferent to their suffer ings."

## ASKS COAL FIGURES.

URGES AID FOR RAILROADS Newton Wants Full Facts in Gov ernment Purchases. Counsel Says Short Lines Face Federal Trade Commission

The Federal Trade Commission would be asked to inform Congress how much coal was bought by the government the last two years, and at what price, under a resolution introduced by Representative Newton, republican, Minnesota. The resolution called for production cost, mine price, how much agents or middlemen got and the increase last year over 121 how much agents or middlemen got and the increase last year over 1919. Mr. Newton declared one railroad in the northwest had to pay three and a third million dollars more for its coal in 1920 than in 1919, which, he contended, was one of the principal reasons for an increase in freight and he protested against the Treassons for an increase in freight and

## **WOULD ASSUME LOSS.**

Mr. Palmer Explains U. S. Position in Sugar Shrinkage.

Attorney General Palmer and representatives of the American Trading Company, a New York importing concern, appeared yesterday before a Senate committee in support of Senator Wadsworth's bill to have the federal sugar equalization board distribute and assume liabilities for about 13,000 tons of sugar bought in Argentina by the trading company for the account of the Department of

The Attorney General said that the time the sugar reached this country the famine had been broken and prices had fallen, and that it was not fair that the company, which bought the sugar at the request of the government, should bear the loss, estimated at about \$1,800,000.

## MAY MODIFY ALIEN BAN.

Immigration Bill May Become Part of Tariff Measure.

Proponents of legislation prohibit ing immigration for a year or longer said yesterday they planned to incomes before the Senate.

troduce the House bill in modified form as an amendment to the emergency tariff bill when that measure Several members of the Senate immigration committee said it was improbable that the committee would report the House bill or that they would recommend passage at the present session of any temporary

ruther recount by the Senate elections committee yesterday of ballots cast in the Michigan senatorial contest between Henry Ford and Senator Newberry increased Ford's gain. With 970 precincts out of a total of 2,232 counted, Ford's net gain was given legislation restricting immigration. Send "Her" Violeta

term as auditor of his home borough

branch of the Saginaw County Sav-

ings Bank tonight, shot and killed L. M. Persons, an insurance man, and

The bandits departed in the direction of Saginaw, according to the

police. Debats and Persons were the

last customers in the bank, which was

about to close for the night. Persons

The bandits then lined up bank em-

ASK PRESIDENT TO SPEAK.

Mr. Wilson Invited to Be at Dedi-

cation of Lincoln Memorial.

President Wilson has been formally

and extended the invitation to Mr. Wil-

but tentative arrangements, it is under-

stood, provide for the presentation of

the memorial by former President Taft

and its reception by Mr. Harding, who

It has not been made known whether

President Wilson will be able to be pres-

Bankruptcy.

A number of short-line railroads

face early bankruptcy unless the gov-

ernment provides financial relief, the House commerce committee was told

Railroads Association. Most of the roads, he said, were "in dire need"

of partial payments on amounts due

ury's interpretation of the act which

A similar position was taken on be-half of manufacturers of railway

equipment and supplies by Frank W.

Business Association. He said wide-

the cancellation of orders by the car-

close down or operate on part time.

CRIME REMEDY OFFERED. Death Penalty for Offenses With Use of Weapons Proposed.

To check the present-day crime

duced by Representative Sumners of

Mr. Sumners, for many years a prosecuting attorney and former president of the District and County Attorneys' Association of Texas, said

weep more over the criminal at the bar than over the fate of the victim."

FURTHER GAINS BY FORD.

Further recount by the Senate elec-

spread distress had been caused by

riers' plants having been forced to

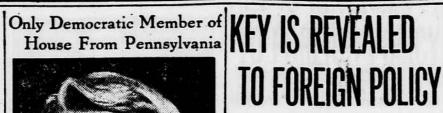
Noxon, secretary of the Railway

prevents partial settlements.

at that time will have become chief ex-

killing the men.

ecutive.



Hughes' Utterances on League Show Likely Attitude of New Administration.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE. The practical certainty that Charles Evans Hughes will be Secretary of State in the Harding cabinet has led some members of the Senate in the last few days to take a retrospective glance at the views of the former associate justice—not his views on legal or political questions, but his utterances on foreign policy, which during the campaign had a passing value, but which now will become the basis of American action after March 4.

"It should be remembered," wrote Mr. Hughes on one occasion, "that the great protection against war for a

great protection against war for a considerable period of years will be found not in any form of words that may now be adopted, however desira-ble these may be, but in economic con-ditions which are an assurance that Representative Guy E. Campbell of for a considerable time, at least, we shall not have a recurrence of world

strife. being the only democratic congress-man elected from Pennsylvania to the Sixty-seventh Congress. This is the first time since the organization of the republican party that Pennsylvania has had only one democratic repre-sentative.

Campbell was first elected to Con-gress in 1918, when he was sent from being the only democratic congressthe thirty-second district to succeed Dr. A. J. Barchfeld. He had the nomination on the democratic, Washington, Keystone, Roosevelt-progressive and bull moose party tickets, and won by the neuron marking promises which are to be redeemed in unknown continguishment.

by the narrow margin of 46 votes.

In 1918 he was unopposed for the democratic nomination and entered the republican primaries, where he won the nomination of that party by

as follows: a plurality of 2,500 over three other candidates. He was elected that year by a majority of 17,556 over the so-cialist and prohibition candidates. In 1920 Campbell again won the re-1. Omitting the guaranty an ar

2. Suitable Amitation as to the field of the league's inquiries and action so as to leave no doubt that the internal concerns of states, such as immigration and tariff laws, are not embraced.

3. Provision that no foreign power

shall acquire by conquest, purchase or in any other way, any possession on the American continent or the islads adjacent thereto.

4. Provision that the settlement of purely American questions shall be remitted primarily to the American nations, and that European nations shall not intervene unless requested to do so by the American nations.

5. Provision that no member of the league shall be constituted a mandatory without its consent and no European or Asiatic power shall be constituted a mandatory of any American people 6. Explicit provision that unani-mous agreement or decision is re-

y the Associated Press.

BAY CITY, Mich., January 15.—Six

med men robbed the Broadway

Thous quired.

7. Provision that any member of the league may withdraw at its pleasure on a specified notice. armed men robbed the Broadway

Guarantee a Trouble Breeder. Speaking particularly of article X. Mr. Hughes said he regarded the guarantee in article X as a "trouble breeder and not a peacemaker." He declared that he believed it "to be unnecessary and unwise," and that "there is little ground to suppose that it will prevent war—on the contrary, it is likely to prove illusory and to create disappointment and a sense of injury and injustice on the part of those who are led to place confidence in it." dence in it."

Here is the paragraph, however

"I think that it is a fallacy to suppose that helpful co-operation in the future will be assured by the attempted compulsion of an inflexible rule. Rather will such co-operation depend upon the fostering of firm friendships, springing from an appreciation of community of ideals, interests and purposes, and such friendships are more likely to be promoted by freedom of conference than by the effort to create hard and fast engagements." ployes and made their escape with all the money in the teller's cage.

Leaves United States a Free Hand. President Wilson has been formally invited to deliver an address at the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial early in May. John Temple Graves, special resident commissioner of the Lincoln Memorial commission, who is planning for the deication ceremonies, called at the White House yesterday afternoon the White House yesterday afternoon or it may permit Mr. Hughes to ask other nations in the league to join a The foregoing is sufficiently broad other nations in the league to join a new association which has much less specific powers than the present league and one that is patterned The entire program is not completed, after The Hague conferences.
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## **DESCRIBES BASIC CAUSES OF 1920 CAR SHORTAGE**

Director of Geological Survey Says ent on this occasion, but it is expected that he will communicate a message in Coal Output Was Not Availthe event he cannot deliver it in person. able When Needed.

Basic causes of what he calls "the most acute car shortage in history." that of 1920, with the consequent bituminous coal shortage and high prices on spot coal, are discussed by George Otis Smith, director of the geological survey, in a letter sent yesterday to Senator Edge of New Jersey, a member of the Senate comyesterday by Bird M. Robinson, general counsel of the American Short-Line industry.

Railroads Association. Most of the Railroads Association. mittee on reconstruction and produc

so large an aggregate output of coal for the year, there could have been a shortage, Director Smith says: "The answer is that the output was not available when needed and that the consumer had no assurance that it could be forthcoming. The cumulait could be forthcoming. The cumulative effect of three unexpected oc-currences—the bituminous coal strike in the winter of 1919, the storms of in the winter of 1919, the storms of February, 1920, and the switchmen's strike of last spring—had cut into the normal output of coal by something like 40,000,000 tons."

Going into the cause of the shortage of the shortage.

## wave death penalty for persons convicted of committing crimes by use of weapons is proposed in a bill intro-

Brief of Northern Farmers Read Before Committee.

opposition to "short selling and stationery, Treasury Departing and section was necessary to make human life more secure.

"When the offense of robbery, burglary or theft is committed with firearms used or on the person," he said in his statement, "it should be possible to inflict the death penalty, and the legislatures of the states now in session should so provide.

"This crime wave has resulted in part from the war. Automobiles afford the facility. This is the harvest time of the seed sown by the weak-kneed maudin sentimentalists who weep more over the criminal at the opposition to "short selling and stationery, Treasury Departing and ing" ought to be preserved "if it can be separated from the riot of gam-bling transactions now carried on in all organized grain exchanges."

# What Congress Is Doing

The Senate BY G. GOULD LINCOLN.

Prices of coal and proposals that the government have supervision in certain particulars of the coal industry in order to prevent profiteering in coal will eccupy the attention of two committees of the Senate during the coming week.
The Calder committee on reconstruction and production plans to have before it anthracite coal men, and also to look into the charges for anthracite coal by the dealers in the National Capital.

in the National Capital.

The Senate manufactures committee, headed by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, will give consideration to the bill drafted by the sideration to the bill drafted by the Calder committee for government supervision of the coal industry. Hearings on this bill will be held for only three days, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and on Friday the committee will get down to work on the bill itself, with the idea of perfecting it, if it requires perfecting, and reporting it to the Senate without delay.

Emergency Tariff Report. The Fordney emergency tariff bill, designed to aid the farmers, bill, designed to aid the farmers, has been completed by the Senate finance committee, and will be reported to the Senate probably tomorrow. In view of the democratic opposition to the measure there is practically no chance of its passing the Senate before March 4. when the session ends. It has been loaded down with amendments in the Senate committee, which in the Senate committee, which will make its passage still more

will make its passage still more difficult.
The Senate finally passed the socalled nitrate bill on Friday after a couple of weeks of debate. This bill would provide for continued government operation of the nitrate plants built by the government at Muscle Shoals, Ala., during the war. There was strenuous opposition to the bill in the Senate on the part of senvelicers. opposition to the bill in the Senate on the part of republicans. Four of them, however, joined with the democrats to put the bill through, on the ground that these plants would provide fertilizer for the farmers of the country. It is believed the bill has little chance of getting through the House at the present session.

District Appropriation. The District appropriation bill is the unfinished business of the Senate, and will come up for consideration tomorrow, when it is expected to pass. Senator Phelan of California has a motion pending to reconsider the vote by which the to reconsider the vote by which the Senate Friday put through a resolution to curtail the strength of the Regular Army to 150,000 enlisted men, and will press for action on it. He holds with Gen. Pershing and Secretary of War Baker that the Army should not be reduced below 200,000. It has now been recruited up to about 223,000 men. Another pending motion to recruited up to about 223,000 men.

Another pending motion to reconsider action by the Senate.
pending upon which action will
be sought this week, is the La
Follette motion to reconsider the
vote by which the Senate passed
the Poindexter anti-strike bill.
It is understood that Senator
Poindexter will not oppose reconsideration so that the bill may be
considered in the Senate, but he
will insist upon a vote being taken

will insist upon a vote being taken on the measure. when the foreign relations committee meets, Senator Borah will ask that action be taken upon his resolution looking to a reduction in the naval programs of the United States, Great Britain and Japan

Japan. Senators who have opposed elaborate inaugural ceremonies at the time President-elect Harding takes the oath of office have had their way, and at the request of Mr. Harding, the plans for a cel-ebration have been called off. The joint congressional committee is now planning for a simple cere-mony on the east front of the Capitol, the only ceremony that is to take place.

### The House

BY WILL P. KENNEDY. There's a big fight brewing in the House Tuesday and Wednesday. The reapportionment measure is the matter of special business, and the prospects are that the Siegel bill, which would enlarge the House from 435 to 483, will be defeated. It is opposed by House Leader Mondell, Speaker Gillett, Minority Leader Champ Clark, former Speaker Cannon and other leaders among both the republican and democratic forces who are averse to further enlarging the size of the House. The Siegel bill

would prevent any state from losing any seat it now has in the House, but a minority report, signed by three republicans and three democrats, shows that there was a fighting division even in the census committee.

Tomorrow will be devoted to the unanimous consent calendar. House Leader Mondell expects that the Indian appropriation bill, now before the House, can be disposed of Tuesday. Tuesday.

Agricultural Appropriation.

Following the reapportionment bill, it is planned to take up, on Thursday, the agricultural appro-priation bill, which the subcompriation bill, which the subcom-mittee of the super-appropriations committee, headed by Representa-tive Sidney Y. Anderson, is pre-pared to report to the House early

his week.

As regards committee work, probably one of the first important acts will be an endeavor to get a special rule from the rules committee giving privileged status to the resolution fathered by Representative Edwin Brooks of Illinois. sentative Edwin Brooks of Illinois, reported yesterday from the for-eign affairs committee, which au-thorizes President Wilson to invite the nations of the world to send delegates to an international con-ference to discuss ways and means for disarmament

for disarmament.

The District committee will be called into conference Thursday, when a subcommittee report will be made on the Zihlman bill to establish a traffic court and provide for general overhauling of traffic regulations in the National Capital. The committee also will consider a report on the Curtis-Gard child labor bill, which also proposes to change the age for compulsory education in the District.

D. C. Representation. D. C. Representation.

Hearings closed yesterday, after running for three days, before the running for three days, before the judiciary committee on the Burroughs' resolution for a constitutional amendment granting national representation to the residents of the nation's capital. Civic, professional and business associations assured the committee that the people of Weshington tions assured the committee that the people of Washington are united in seeking national representation.

The \$240 bonus given to government employes during the last couple of years, pending reclassification of the basic salaries, to meet tion of the basic salaries, to meet the increasing costs of living, was knocked out of the general salary measure on Friday by a point of order made by Representative Blanton of Texas. He protested that if the District police and firethe other employes should not get

The legislative appropriation bill, as passed, carried \$113,000,000. It made a net reduction of 10,600 clerks from Uncle Sam's pay roll. The appropriation for enforcement of prohibion was increased to \$6,500,000.

The agricultural committee has been conducting hearings on measures designed to safeguard against trading in futures on the grain exkar H. Bliss, former American representative on the supreme war council in Paris, told the naval affairs committee that time is ripe for disarmament.

# THEIR HUMAN SIDE

BY WILL P. KENNEDY.

Here's how the cost of foodstuffs washing soiled towels, and yet that ump between the producer and consumer: Senator Asie J. Gronna of It washes upward of 40 000 towels. sumer: Senator Afle J. Gronna of North Dakota told his colleagues that before coming back to the capital he sold wheat from one of his farms for \$1.40 a bushel, and in Washing-ton bought some puffed wheat, for which he was charged at the rate of \$56 a bushel. Chairman Joseph W.



Fordney of the ways and means com-mittee had a similar experience. He mittee had a similar experience. He said a recent shipment of sheep to New York netted the shipper only 33 cents per head, but "I went into a restaurant here and paid 65 cents for two measly little lamb chops as big as a half dollar," so he figured out that between the producer and the consumer a whole sheep shrank to the size of one small lamb chop.

And when one speaks of government 'red tape" it is not by any means figurative, for the House appropria-tions committee recently asked F. F. Weston, chief of the division of print-Opposition to "short selling and ing and stationery, Treasury Depart-

ticed here \$7,000 for red tape."

is one of the functions of the library. It washes upward of 40,000 towels a month at a fraction of a cent per towel-much cheaper than buying pa-per towels, and about one-fifth of what the laundry bill formerly came

The summary and ruthless way in which the republican economy program is being carried out in the House appropriations committee is illustrated by two comments made by Representative Will R. Wood of Indiana, chairman of the subcommittee

Representative Will R. Wood of Indiana, chairman of the subcommittee on the salary measure for government employes. Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, was a witness. Representative Wood said:

"I notice that you have requested an increase in salary for about every one connected with your establishment. You are not exceptional in that respect, but I think we can relieve the situation by asking you to omit anything with reference to an increase in these salaries."
When Secretary Alexander of the Department of Commerce argued for an increase in salary for the chief of the division of supplies, who has held the position efficiently since the department was organized in 1903, from \$2,100 to \$2,500, the same as other division chiefs. Representative Wood said: "In order that there may be no invidious comparisons made, as well as for the sake of economy, let us reduce the sake of economy, let us reduce the salaries of the other people."

DELAYS CUT IN ARMY.

Phelan Causes Becruiting Measure to Be Held in Senate.

Further progress of the resolution which the Senate passed Friday ordering the War Department to cease recruiting until the Regular Army has been cut down to 150,000 men was blocked yesterday by Senator Phelam, democrat, California.

The senator gave formal notice of his intention to offer a motion for reconsideration of the measure, and Vice President Marshall, after ascertaining that the resolution had not been the sake of economy, let us reduce the sake of economy, let us reduce the sake of economy, let us reduce the sake of economy.

Engineer officers in the War De partment are now writing text books for Uncle Sam, which are to be used for Uncle Sam, which are to be used to instruct the commissioned and enlisted personnel in military engineering and map making. Col. C. O. Sherrill of the office of the chief of engineers told Congress all about it the other day. He said: "I am myself a writer of text books. I have writer of text books. I have writer of text books. strike of last spring—had cut into the normal output of coal by something like 40,600,000 tons."

Many, in fact, most of Uncle Sam's nophews and nleces have no conception of the magnitude of Uncle Sam's of coal in storage was about 63,000,000 tons, the greatest in the history of the country. With an exceptionally mild winter in 1918-19, and with the market for coal falling off, consumers with-held arranging for their stocks of coal for the following winter, he says, evidently expecting that prices were going to drop.

OPPOSES GRAIN GAMBLING

to the size of one small lamb chop.

Many, in fact, most of Uncle Sam's nophews and nleces have no conception of the magnitude of Uncle Sam's nophews and nleces have no conception of the magnitude of Uncle Sam's nophews and nleces have no conception of the magnitude of Uncle Sam's nophews and nleces have no conception of the magnitude of Uncle Sam's nophews and nleces have no conception of the magnitude of Uncle Sam's nophews and nleces have no conception of the magnitude of Uncle Sam's nophews and nleces have no conception of the magnitude of Uncle Sam's nophews and nleces have no conception of the magnitude of Uncle Sam's nophews and nleces have no conception of the magnitude of Uncle Sam's nophews and nleces have no conception of the magnitude of Uncle Sam's nophews and nleces have no conception of the magnitude of Uncle Sam's nophews and nleces have no conception of the magnitude of Uncle Sam's nophews and nleces have no conception is a writer of text books. I have written several as a private individual and have sold them to individuals and one is a large and comprehensive book on military topography, and it is sold to officers at \$2.50. These down in the office of the chief engineer are writing a text book structure just east of the Executive and they will either sell them or issue them at a very small expense, probably 40 or 50 cents, and yet I was a matter of fact in the following winter, he says, evidently expense and comprehensive book on military topography, and

Another thing that the people throughout the country do not appreciate is the amount of mail that every member of Congress receives—so that the job of secretary to a member, at \$2,000 a year, is far from a sinecure. Besides all the departmental work that has to be done and all sorts of odd jobs that constituents ask, the mere task of handling the mail is staggering. Frank W. Collier, postmaster of the House, testified the other day that the 435 members receive on an average of 500,000 letters and other small mail a week and from ten to fifteen tons of heavy and from ten to fifteen tons of heavy

Harry Wurzbach of Texas, the sole republican elected from that state, who is coming to the next Congress The Congressional Library is not only most superb in its beauty of design, but is exceeded in the number of books it contains only hards. as successor to Representative Caslos WAR LAWS' REPEAL UP.

The House resolution to repeal war laws will be acted on tomorrow by the Senate judiciary committee. A favorable report was expected, with the food and fuel control act excepted as a measure to reach coal prices.

only most superb in its beauty of design, but is exceeded in the number of books it contains only by the Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris and the British Museum of London. In the Congressional Library are found the world's greatest collection of must superb in its beauty of design, but is exceeded in the number of the House from Texas in more than a third of a century, the first time he sat in the House it was on the democratic side with his colleagues from the world's greatest collection of must superb in its beauty of design, but is exceeded in the number of the House from Texas in more than a third of a century, the first time he sat in the House it was on the democratic side with his colleagues from Texas. He is being chaperoned by Representative Hudspeth, a democratic stalwart.

### HARRISON CARRIES PLEA FOR SCHOOLS

TO SENATE FLOOR

(Continued from First Page.) ride 20 per cent less than the esimates submitted for the new school buildings. He urged that it would be better to make the appropriations now, since there would be no other District appropriation bill before Congress until next December. To this Senator Curtis replied that there would be deficiency bills before the Senate, and the items for the school buildings could be carried in

Senator Smith of Maryland declared the Senate appropriations committee was in favor of having the needed school buildings constructed. But he believed that the buildings should be erected at the lowest possible figure and that the District, should not be gouged. Glass Attacks Contractors.

Senator Glass of Virginia, another member of the committee, referred to the investigations of buildings operathe investigations of buildings opera-tions by the legislative committees in New York state, and that combinations in the east had been formed to keep up the prices of building. "What do you think of the patriotism of contractors who would send in estimates of \$300,000 for a twelve-room school building?" demanded Senator Glass.

Senator Harrison, taking this remark as intimating that he appeared as a defender of the contractors, indignanty denied such was the case and said that he was urging action for the benefit of the school children of the Dis-

"I am assuming that the District Commissioners are honest and are busi-less men," said Senator Harrison. He asked if the committee had not He asked if the committee had not received telegrams from various cities showing the cost per cubic foot of school buildings, and if they did not show that the District was paying less than some other cities. Senator Curtis replied that the committee had not received them. The District Commissioners have such telegrams, Senator Harrison continued, and added that he had seen them.

Senator Curtis said that he did not consider that the telegrams were good evidence, and he waved photographs of the school buildings erected in Denver for \$35,000 and \$85,000, saying that they were handsomer school buildings than those found in Washington.

Auto License Bill Up. The Kansas senator submitted the following proposal relating to new school buildings, and then withdrew it, for consideration later, when the Harrison amendments come up:

Harrison amendments come up:

"For the preparation of plans and specifications for the following school buildings, including the employment of personal services, \$10,000.

"Eight-room addition to the Mott School, eight-room addition to the John Eaton School, sixteen-room school building in the vicinity of Lincoln Park, junior high school near Taylor street and Iowa avenue, four-room addition to the Monroe School."

An amendment proposed by Senator Harrison designed to compel the etate of Maryland to recognize District of fiarrison designed to compel the state of Maryland to recognize District of Columbia automobile licenses was killed when Senator Curtis made a point of order against it on the ground that it was new legislation.

As amendment offered by the committee to appropriate \$68,410 due pensioners of the police and fire departments which was authorized durant and-out appropriations. partments which was authorized dur-

partments which was authorized during the fiscal years 1911 to 1915 was adopted.

Included in the items approved by the Senate were those for the purchase of the Century building for the purchase of the Dean tract for park purposes, a site for a building for the feeble-minded, and a site for a building for an industrial home school.

FYAMINE COAL RIL

## **EXAMINE COAL BILL.**

Hearings on Measure for Federal Control Open Tuesday.

"Members of the House who voted for the budget," the republican leader declared, "are now fighting it in an indirect way."

During the debate, which became acrimonious, it was charged by advocates of the new system that jealousy of chairmen and members of various committees which had lost their power to recommend appropria-Senator Calder's bill for federal regulation of the coal industry was given a preliminary examination yesterday by the Senate manufacturers' committee, which decided to open hearings on it Tuesday. Coal operators, wholesalers and others interested will be given three days for the Some members expressed appre-hension lest similar tactics be adopt-ed against the naval and Army ap-propriation bills. presentation of evidence and on Friday the committee will meet in executive session to pass on the

measure.

A. G. Gautheim, representing the American Railway Association, was called by the committee yesterday for a brief discussion of Interstate Commerce Commission priority orders issued during the coal shortage last summer, and W. T. Chantland, counsel for the committee investigating the coal situation was saked as to prices. coal situation, was asked as to prices paid by the Shipping Board for coal. He said this phase of the inquiry had not been completed, but that evidence would be presented to show that bunker fuel cost the board from \$16

The Superfine Small Car

little prospect of a change in the Sen-ate sentiment.



There is a superiority about the Templar which wins admiration and retains regard.

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INDIAN BILL PROVISIONS

CAUSE HOUSE FLARE-UP

Concentration of Authority Over

Appropriation Measures Results

in Heated Session.

A flare-up occurred in the House yesterday during consideration of the Indian appropriation bill over con-

centration into one committee of au-

measures.

The Indian appropriation bill was riddled, section after section being stricken out on points of order by Representative Snyder, republican, New York, chairman of the Indian affairs committee, which until this year has annually framed the bill.

Claims Authority Exceeded. A subcommittee of the appropria

tions committee. Representative Sny

He charged that the subcommittee had attempted to inject new legislation into the bill, which, he held, should contain nothing except out-and-out appropriations.

Representative Mondell, the republican leader the mondell, the cause

SHIFT INQUIRIES TO N. Y.

Committees on Ship Investigations

to Resume Work.

Two House committees will go to

New York today to resume investiga-

tions tomorrow on war expenditures.

A congressional subcommittee, consisting of Representatives Frear,
Wisconsin, and Jeffries, Nebraska, republicans, and Lea of California,
democrat. will inquire into the re-

conditioning of ships used by the War Department as transports.

The committee investigating into the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation, of which Representative Walsh, republican, Massa-

chusetts, is chairman, will also con

tinue its inquiries there tomorrow.

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## First Republican Elected to FRENCH INDIGNANTIO AT LABOR'S FATE Dissolution of Confederation

**Brings Criticism From** All Factions.

BY PAUL SCOTT MOWRER.

PARIS, France, January 15 .-French radical and labor circles have een plunged into a condition of grim indigation by the national court's order dissolving the General Labor. The extremists are divided among

themselves; indeed, as the condemned labor leaders truly point out, the government's bold offensive was only rendered possible by the profound schisms within the labor organizations. Nevertheless, all the factions unite in condemning the decision of the court.

Naturally the order to liquidate the labor confederation will not destroy the trades union movement, which, though enfeebled since the deplorable revolutionary strikes of last May can still boast of some 9,500 unions combined in fifty two industrials of the strike trades. bined in fifty-two industrial federa-tions and eighty-nine departmental unions.

first republican ever elected to the House of Representatives from the state of Texas. Mr. Wursbach, a law-yer, served four consecration is a law-yer, served four consecration. yer, served four consecutive terms as district judge. His father was a Confederate so. ler. Mr. Wursbach succeeds Represen-tative Carlos Bee and represents the afteenth congressional district.

Program Is Revolutionary. Leaving aside minor infractions of

e laws relating to the establishment of trades unions, the government's chief charge is that the labor leaders, contrary to law, have lifted the organization off purely economic ground onto political ground, and in creating the so-called economic council have attempted to form a state within a state by an openly revolutionary program. The long and interesting fudgment by the court pays tribute to the patriotism and valuable services rend dered by the labor leaders during the war, declares its belief in organized labor for purely economic purposes, and cites much testimony to show that the confederation at present his strayed far from this purely economic. Its attempted alliances with oreign labor bodies and its propaganda against Russian intervention amb in favor of revolutionary strikes are

Leaders Too Important. The court declares that it believes he confederation has done and can de brough co-operation with the government during the war evidently con-ceived an exaggerated notion of their

own importance. It is particularly necessary justinow, the judgment continues, "that the country should not be disordered by the phantasmagoria of a revolution." tionary ideal more or less deceptive and more or less in opposition to the profound laws upon which the modern ife of any society depends."

Fordney to See Harding.

Chairman Fordney of the House ways and means committee has gone to Marion at the invitation of Prest-dent-elect Harding to discuss taxes and tariff with the President-elect

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